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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Political History.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States in 1793, and organization of the Government under the Constitution.

[Prepared for the Tribune by E. WILLIAMS.]

The Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States consisted of 55 Delegates representing all the States except Rhode Island. It assembled in May, 1787, and continued in session about four months, when the Constitution was adopted and signed by the members present on the 17th September. The Constitution was then submitted to Conventions chosen by the people in the several States, and after being warmly discussed, was finally adopted by each of them. North Carolina and Rhode Island however held out until after the organization of the Government, but at last came into the Union, the former in November, 1789, the latter in May, 1790.

Electors of President were appointed on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1789: the said Electors met to give their votes in the several States on the 1st Wednesday of February, and the Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday of March the same year.

The Legislature of New-York having omitted to pass a law directing the mode of choosing Electors, none were chosen by this State, which would have entitled it to 3 votes. North Carolina, entitled to 7 and Rhode Island to 3 votes, were of course excluded, not being members of the Union. But ten States therefore voted for President and Vice-President, the whole number of Electors being 69, and 4 vacancies. By the system then in operation each Presidential Elector voted for two persons, the one receiving the highest number of votes was declared President and the next highest Vice-President. Concert of action among the Electoral Colleges being almost impossible, the result was always extremely uncertain until the vote given by the Electors were ascertained.

With regard to the candidate for President at this first Election but one opinion prevailed. The eyes of all were turned towards General Washington as the only man who could inspire perfect confidence in the new Government by consenting to take the head of the Administration. It was with much reluctance, and after the most earnest solicitations from Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and numerous others of his most powerful friends, that he consented to yield his own preference for private life to the united wishes of his fellow-citizens. Of course he received the unanimous vote of the Electoral Colleges for President, as is shown by the following statement of the votes, which were counted in the Senate in the presence of both Houses of Congress, April 6, 1789.

George Washington	69	George Clinton	3
John Adams	34	Samuel Huntington	2
John Jay	9	John Milton	2
Robert H. Harrison	6	James Armstrong	1
John Rutledge	6	Edward Telfair	1
John Hancock	4	Benj. Lincoln	1
Georgia	3		
Total	69		34

There were, therefore, 2 vacancies in each of those States.

RECAPITULATION.

George Washington	69	George Clinton	3
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Neurology—Reconsidered.

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
Of all the 'scientific intelligence' and miscellaneous items contained in your interesting columns, I have not met with an article which 'opens richer' than the amusing communication in your paper of last Saturday, under the head of 'Neurology Considered.' I call it amusing because the peculiar vein of absurdity running through the production, taken in connection with the motives of the writer, which are very apparent, made it a rich budget of amusement to those who understand the whole subject.

The drift of the communication is summed up in the closing sentence: "Whatever advances Dr. B. or any other person may have made in the science of physiology by means of this agency is another question altogether; but that what he calls *neurology* is nothing more nor less than what heretofore been called Mesmerism, is susceptible of the clearest demonstration; and, in fact, it is what no one doubts who is at all familiar with this subject."

Such is the astonishing discovery which this considerate writer has made by attending, as he assures us, six entire Lectures, and reading a work issued by Dr. B. I have been fortunate enough to make the same discovery, or rather learn the fact, while attending the same course; for Dr. B. stated it plainly at a very early stage of his Lectures. Nay, more; we were perfectly aware of the fact before we attended any of them. He has always admitted this, as may be seen by a reference to the 78th page of the work to which the writer refers, and where he speaks of the "excitement of the separate organs of the brain"—that the "mode of its production is analogous to its ruling principle no doubt identical with the production of common mesmeric phenomena." In all his public and private Lectures, I have heard nothing contrary to the above quoted passage, and have never understood that the *Neurology* was not the fluid used by magnetisers as well as by himself.

Dr. B. is assailed on account of his attempt at an improvement of the nomenclature of this subject which is much needed. If we do not violate the King's English, Mesmerism means the art and practices and doctrines of Mesmer. It does not mean an agent or impalpable fluid. We might as well call the human nervous fluid Perkinism or Raikism as Mesmerism, for Perkins, Raikes and hundreds of others made use of this fluid as well as Mesmer, and many used it ages before its modern revival. But Dr. B. has explained philosophically the *Neurology*, Galvanic, Electric and Magnetic fluids of the human system, and gives to each its appropriate name, retaining Mesmerism as a term expressive of the doctrines of Mesmer and his followers. If we are not mistaken, the writer of "Neurology Considered" is one of this number, preferring the mysterious to the simple and the marvelous to the rational. We have little sympathy with those who do not relish any thing which has not in it a spice of the wonderful and who believe it is only necessary to exercise the will, to bewitch the patient into any possible Mesmeric condition. Such persons would have found more pungent sources of gratification in the days of Witchcraft.

Dr. B. has none of the high claims to magnetic distinction which your correspondent thinks so important. He is neither a governor of other men by his volition, nor a "seventh son of a seventh son" nor even a follower of Mesmer. We quote one more passage:  
"Dr. B. said nothing nor did he do any thing, which had the least conceivable tendency to show that his assumed 'new agent,' was any thing more or less than what has long been known under the name of Mesmerism."

We did not know that Mesmerism was an agent before. Nor did we suppose that a discoverer in science or an adventurer in the arts could do nothing new or useful unless he obtained a 'new agent.' Fulton in his invention of an engine for 'steam navigation' used an agent which had been long and well known. Was his invention less valuable or less entitled to our admiration on that account? We suppose his merit consisted in a greater development of the power and a new and important method of applying it. Dr. B.'s service to the world consists in the development of the powers of a known agent and applying it to the discovery of the true psychology and physiology of man and the methods of curing diseases of functions of mind and body. His methods are new, peculiar and systematic, depending on no species of skill in the operator or hocus-pocus in the operation.

A word as to what the writer says of the "operations on the separate organs of the brain by the mere touch of the hand." "It was done in this city long before the name of Buchanan had been heard of here." And for the truth of this assertion he refers to what had been done at the New-York Museum in the summer of 1841. The operations here spoken of were often witnessed by the writer, and he may be one of the witnesses to whom he appeals. They were first performed at the suggestion of a Mexican gentleman, who, seeing an arm paralyzed, said why not paralyze an organ of the brain? The experiment was tried, by putting the blind girl in the mesmeric condition and then demagnetizing an organ, or in other words, arresting its action. The idea of exciting organs on persons in the mesmeric condition, was not thought of until Dr. B. was known here, by the receipt of an extra of the *Louisville Advertiser* in the autumn following, the writer having received one of these containing a published account of his successfully exciting the organs at Little Rock, Arkansas, in April, 1841, and published as an editorial notice of his experiments about that time. His method was to operate by the fingers on persons in the ordinary waking condition. Mr. Peale, of the Museum, was soon after informed by ourselves of these experiments, and urged to repeat them. Until then they were never dreamed of as a possible thing, notwithstanding the previous success in arresting the organs which was witnessed at the Museum.

The plain facts of the case, therefore, are these: Dr. Buchanan excited the phrenological organs in April, 1841, and made a public exhibition of the discovery, which was at the time noticed in a public journal.

Mr. Peale in the summer following first arrested the actions of particular organs, when the patient was asleep.

In September or October following, this Dr. B.'s experiments in exciting the organs were made known in New-York, and after being known the attempt was successfully made on a patient in the sleeping, or mesmeric state. This occurred in November or December, 1841, by Mr. Peale, in connection with a Mr. Park, at 77 Murray-st., New-York.

By arresting the action of the organs in the mesmeric condition, no practical results of importance followed, and many who often witnessed the experiments had doubts of its reality. The writer was one of a committee to investigate the matter, and well recollects the doubts then expressed.

By exciting the organs in the sleeping or waking condition, the most important discoveries have been made—discoveries which have already revolutionized phrenology, and bid fair to produce an equal change in the practice of the healing art.

PLAIN TALKING.—The *Kalida* (Ill.) Venture, a Loco-Foco paper celebrated for plain speaking, has an article defining the duties of Loco-Focos in the Legislature, in which occurs the following passage:

"Some may attempt to excuse themselves to their consciences and their constituents, by calling their consciences and their constituents, as public men, to be named by American biographers."

The first Congress held three sessions; the two first at New-York, the third at Philadelphia. The time of meeting of the first session was fixed for the 4th of March 1789, but only eight Senators and thirteen Members of the House of Representatives convened on that day. A quorum of the House was not formed until the 1st of April, when Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania was elected Speaker, and John Bessley Clerk. The

DEATH OF HON. ROBERT SMITH.—We find the following notice of Hon. ROBERT SMITH, whose death at Baltimore we briefly announced yesterday, in the Commercial:

Mr. Smith was long in public life, and yet a period of time allotted to a generation has passed since he has lived in retirement. He was engaged in the bloody and very unfortunate battle of Brandywine, where Washington attempted, but without success, to 'head' the advance of Gen. Sir William Howe upon Philadelphia, and where the young and gallant Lafayette fled his maiden sword, and first shed his blood in the great struggle for human liberty to which his life was consecrated. Mr. Smith was then a volunteer from Baltimore. He afterwards served several years in the Legislature of Maryland—sometimes as a member of one House, sometimes of the other.

On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Executive chair, Mr. Smith was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. When, eight years afterward, Mr. Madison reached the same proud station, on the 4th of March, 1809, he invited Mr. Gallatin, his associate in Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, to the State Department. This promotion, however, was declined by Mr. G. and Mr. Smith was called from the Navy Department to that of the State—Mr. Paul Hamilton of South Carolina coming into the Navy Department as his successor; Mr. Gallatin remaining in the Treasury, and Mr. Eustis of Massachusetts taking the War Department, Mr. Casar A. Rodney of Delaware remaining as Attorney General, and Mr. Granger of Connecticut as Postmaster General. Both Hamilton and Eustis were found incompetent to their places.

The most arduous station then, as now, was that of the Secretary of State. Our long-standing difficulties with England—difficulties that had existed and increased almost from the moment of the ratification of peace, in 1783—and which brought on the war of 1812—were then approaching their crisis, and upon Mr. Smith devolved the conduct of the heavy and protracted correspondence with the British Plenipotentiaries—the celebrated 'Copenhagen Jackson' and Mr. Foster. But, however just was the cause which he was called upon to vindicate, and however patriotic his intentions, it was not thought, in that day, that Mr. Smith was equal to the station he filled, or to the disciplined diplomatists against whom it was his duty to contend.

The administration of Mr. Madison was of one almost ceaseless turbulence; and there was little harmony in the Cabinet after the first year. Dissensions arose, and these were followed by disapprobation—Mr. Smith retiring from the Department of State and Mr. Granger from the Post Office. Mr. Smith's public life was marked by integrity, and, in the shades of retirement, to borrow the language of the Baltimore American, he lived without a blemish, revered and beloved by the large circle which he collected and resigned, his spirit departed without a pang, rejoicing in the promises dear to the Christian.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Publishers of The New-York Daily Tribune respectfully announce to their readers and the public that they have made arrangements for the opening winter as follows:

AT WASHINGTON—A careful review of the following proceedings of Congress will be made up expressly for The Tribune, so as to appear in its columns at the earliest moment. This department will be in the hands of the same gentleman who so ably and satisfactorily filled it through the last two years.

2. A gentleman well informed on all Public topics and of eminent standing in the Political circles of the Metropolis, will act as our Confidential Correspondent, furnishing early advices of all Political movements in contemplation, whether with reference to the Legislative action of Congress, the corrupt vagaries of Tylenor, or to the intrigues and manoeuvres of the partisans of the rival Locofoco aspirants to the Presidency.

3. Another Assistant gives individual attention to the Markets of our own and other Cities, taking accounts of Arrivals and Sales of Produce and Merchandise, with all operations in Goods, Stocks, Currency, Exchanges, &c. &c., which shall be worthy of record. In this department we endeavor to be more precise than in the former.

3. Our Reviews, all Literary, are designed to be ready and earlier than the best of our journals.

4. AT BOSTON.—We have an excellent Correspondent, who will transmit us from week to week brief summaries of the latest news from that city, and of the proceedings of the latest and most striking Lectures, Discourses, &c. &c., with accounts of what is doing in every department of Moral and Intellectual effort.

AT ALBANY.—We have completed arrangements for early and graphic advices of the manner in which Locofocoism shall dispense its newly invented 'spells,' and carry out to completion.

AT NEW-YORK.—We have less occasion than hitherto for devoting our columns to Political controversy.—The Tribune will devote the ardent, unswerving, undimmed, determined advocate of White Principles and Measures, and of the election of HENRY CLAY as President in 1844.

Recent events, however discouraging in the view of the speedy triumph of those Principles, and our conviction that HENRY CLAY and the only ally around him the now scattered hosts of the voters of 1844, and lead them on to a new triumph, as signal, as glorious, but more enduring and beneficial.

THE TRIBUNE will be published Daily on a large royal sheet at Five Dollars per annum to Mail Subscribers, instead of Four as hitherto. We have found by experience that the latter sum is not a living price for 312 newspapers, which must be mailed (many of them singly) as well as printed by hand, and day break.—The increase of our Mail subscriptions has been very rapid, and the present rate is a quite large, but not at all to our pecuniary advantage. All subscriptions received before the 1st of December, however, as well as all hitherto received, will be served for the full term of advance payment at \$4 per annum. (In this City the price will be 9 cents per week, and for single copies two cents each, as hitherto.)

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE—of the size of the Daily—contains eight royal pages of forty-eight double-column columns—closely printed matter, comprising all that appears in the Daily, which is of local or ephemeral interest, with a larger amount of Literary matter—Tales, Poems, Reviews, Descriptive Letters, &c.—than we can make room for in the Daily. All the Reports of Lectures, abstracts of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Editorials, Foreign News, &c. &c. that appear in the Daily will be regularly transferred to the Weekly, which is made up every Thursday morning and forwarded by the afternoon Mail.

For terms of subscription, see the notice of the Tribune in the Saturday paper.

The Weekly Tribune is afforded for \$2 per annum, six copies for \$10, ten copies for \$15, and any larger number at the rate of \$1.50 each per annum. Every practicable encouragement will be given to those who will aid in extending our circulation, but all our dealings are conducted strictly on the Cash principle, and every paper is stopped as soon as the advance payment has run out. *Post-Masters and others sending us a note of postage to us shall receive two Dollars and one Half Penny for one year.* On the two Dollars and one Half Penny for one year, on the two Dollars and one Half Penny for one year, on the two Dollars and one Half Penny for one year.

GREELEY & McELRATH, 160 Nassau-st.

In front of the Park and opposite the City Hall.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1842.

Doctor Lardner's Lectures.—The second edition of Doctor Lardner's complete Course of Lectures delivered in the City of New-York is published and for sale at this office. Price 25 cents. The subjects embraced in the Lectures are: Electricity—Thermodynamics—Chemistry—Astronomy—Magnetism—Light—Sound—Heat—Vibrations of the Retina—Voltaic Battery—Steam Engine—Of Great Britain and America.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PESTILENTIAL TACET, BLIGHTS, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, KING WORM, OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN CLEANS, SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, SCALDING OF THE LEGS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:

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